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### The International Convention of Students at The Hague.

LETTER FROM LOUIS P. LOCHNER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

HENGelo, September 2, 1909.

MY DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD: I had hoped to be able to tell you all about our students' convention after reaching Stockholm, but the unexpected turn of events deprives me of that privilege, and I must say by letter what I could much more easily have said in person.

Our American delegation consisted of three persons — George Fulk, Albert H. Ochsner and myself. Upon arriving at The Hague and making closer inquiries, we found that "Corda Fratres," while once recognized as one of the leading students' organizations, had been reduced to a "second-rate power" and was in a somewhat precarious condition. On the other hand, there was present a delegation from Paris and Nancy, representing the "Société Générale des Etudiants de Paris" and the general students' societies of France respectively. Their delegation wanted, if possible, to patch up its differences with "Corda Fratres" or else secede for good. (It had at various times been in "Corda Fratres" before this.)

Such were the conditions as we found them. We also found that but little attention had thus far been given to the peace movement, though on paper that was one of the principal objects of the federation. The bearing of the American delegation was all through one of reserve. We did not care to mingle in the quarrels of the French and the rest; neither did we want to tender our offer at an alliance until we well knew what we were going into.

The results, I believe, have showed that this policy, under the circumstances, was the best. Everybody began to wonder what the verdict of the Americans would be. Again and again I was asked whether or not we would affiliate, but I insisted that we were not ready as yet for an answer.

Finally the leaders of both parties came to us — separately, of course — and told us that they would give the whole tangle absolutely into our hands; that our action would decide the future of "Corda Fratres." This is exactly what we had wanted. Our conditions, following the fulfillment of which we would make the alliance, were:

1. The French and the rest must adjust their differences.
2. The peace propaganda must be made the central object of the federation.
3. The Bureau Central must no longer remain in the hands of one nationality year after year, but must be moved about.
4. The Bureau Central must be given to America two years from now (1911).

In explanation of the latter point I might say that "Corda Fratres" holds conventions every other year, and that the officers are elected biennially.

The result was that, though we had for a while thought the situation was hopeless, an affiliation was made under the following régime:

1. Parties: "Corda Fratres," forty thousand French students, the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.
2. Bureau Central: Paris, with Pierre Julien, one of the ablest men I have had the privilege to meet.

3. Commissions Générale (Executive Committee): President, Pierre Julien, Paris; secretaries, Robert Aubrey, Paris, and Robert Le Grand, Paris; treasurer, Fabian Soullard, Paris. Membres du Conseil, Luigi Mosca, Italy; Mario Marini, Italy; Louis P. Lochner, United States; A. H. Ochsner, United States; Stephan de Zembery, Hungary; Zoltan de Hindy, Hungary; Louis P. De Vries, Holland; Stael de Holstein, Sweden; Ricardo Martinez, South America.

4. The next congress is to be held in Rome in 1911, and the following in the United States.

I hope that this means the beginning of a world peace league. President Julien is a tremendous worker, and under his leadership the organization, I am sure, will flourish. He is deeply interested in the peace movement. In all countries we shall now strive to spread the sentiment for settlement of disputes by arbitration rather than war. We hope by the next Hague Conference to maintain a students' lobby which will represent the opinion of the student world. There is to be a lively correspondence between both continents, and both a monthly and an annual publication are to appear.

If you can use the information herein given for THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE, we shall feel very much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

### The Mission of the United States of America in the Cause of Peace.

*Address of Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, before the New Jersey State Bar Association, at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 12, 1909.*

First a thought, a wish, then a faith, next a struggle, at last a fact. So have entered into human life and history some of its profoundest truths. Such has been and is to be the story of universal peace.

For untold centuries on the battlefield were settled all tribal, all national disputes. Blood was the ink and death wrote the judgment. Yet in the heart was the thought that there must be some better method of settlement, and they who suffered looked longingly for its appearance. But thought and wish were only the shadowy pictures of a dream.

Twenty centuries ago there came a change. The heavens above the plains of Bethlehem were filled with a white-robed choir, and the only song of the heavens ever heard by the children of men broke the stillness of night. Peace on earth was that angel song. In a manger in the little town of Bethlehem lay a new-born child. His mother bent above her sleeping babe, and though the record is silent, you may be sure she heard the angelic song. For no ear is so acute to catch the slightest notes of prophetic song as the ear of a mother. Around the early days of that infant gathered many fore-shadowings, and "Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart." The child grew to manhood, revealed Himself in a short and wondrous three years, and in the "upper chamber," bidding farewell to His few followers, declared, "Peace I leave with you. My peace I give unto you." The increasing multitudes who have looked up to Jesus of Nazareth as their leader have taken His